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Mr. RIND,

I Have lately read in Mr. GREEN's paper, a letter from the committee of *London* merchants, directed to DANIEL DULANY, Esq; and the merchants in the province of *Maryland*, recommending it to the people of *America* to behave with moderation, without affecting to triumph upon the repeal of the Stamp-Act.

But surely those gentlemen have given us a very unnecessary caution, if the repeal was obtained upon the principles they mention, and the *Americans* will have very little reason to rejoice, much less to exult, on the behaviour of the British parliament, if (as we are told) they acted *upon mere commercial principles of expedience*, and not from those more rational ones of humanity and justice, arising from a thorough conviction of their former error, in taxing a considerable body of their fellow subjects in a manner inconsistent with the British constitution, nor can I see for what mighty boon the *Americans* are to be so *hasty in expressing their gratitude*, if the repeal of the Stamp-Act is not *at least a tacit compact, that the parliament of* Great-Britain *will never again use the right of taxing us without our consents*, and if we must not even dare to consider it in that light under pain of *having our tax-masters restored, and such a train of ill consequences introduced as are easier to be imagined than described.* Such advice as this might have been given with propriety by the *Egyptians* to the *Israelites*, or by masters to their slaves, but can never be followed with prudence by the descendants of *Englishmen*, whilst they enjoy even a shadow of that Liberty, which they boast to be their birthright; and surely the British parliament, those watchful guardians of liberty, must entertain a very despicable opinion of their fellow subjects in *America*, to imagine them sunk to so low and abject a state of servility, as to be warm in their expressions of gratitude to them, for their declaration of a right to enslave them whenever they think proper to exert that right.

On the other hand, I am one of those who think that *Americans* would have had very little reason to have boasted of their victory over parliamentary authority, or to have expressed their gratitude to their *Parent Country*, if the parliament of *Great-Britain* had repealed the Stamp-Act without any previous declaration of their right to tax *America*, and that it would rather increased than diminished the *dignity* of that august assembly to have acted in that manner.

The first settlers of British *America*, it is agreed on all hands were *Englishmen*, as such they were entitled to every priviledge of the British constitution, and among the rest, that inestimable one of being taxed only by their own representatives, this right was born with, and so inherent in them, that nothing but some actual crime, which attainted their blood, could deprive them of it; this right was at length confined to the possession of a particular species of property, not only because the possessors of the soil are the best judges of what is for the advantage of a kingdom, but because no man ought to have a share in the legislature who had not an estate of so permanent a nature, as must necessarily subject him to the inconvenience arising from any oppressive law, which he, or his representative might enact. Copy-holders were too much in the power of their lords to be supposed to have any free will of their own, and were therefore justly excluded, and the power of legislation was too important a trust to repose in a man, who had nothing but personal property, which he might with ease remove to an enemy's kingdom, and there reap the fruits of any laws he might have made injurious to the community he left. This right of legislation was for these reasons confined to the possession of a free-hold of such an annual value, but I do not find any where, that those freeholds were confined to any particular county or part of his Majesty's dominions, but on the other hand, wherever a British subject became possessed of a freehold of the stipulated annual value in any part of his Majesty's dominions, he became so far vested or rather restored, to such a right of legislation, that neither he or his property could be taxed without his consent. To explain myself more clearly, this right of legislation was inherent in every *Englishman*, it was afterwards restrained to *Englishmen* possessed of freeholds, but those freeholds were not confined to lie in any particular part of the British Dominions. The conclusion necessarily follows, that those *Englishmen*, who, with the consent of their sovereign, and at their own expence, added such an immense territory to *Great-Britain*, as the colonies in *America*; when they became seized of large freehold estates there, were entitled to such a share in the legislation, that neither their liberty or property could be affected without their consent. But the distance these *Englishmen* were about to remove from their native country, was too great to leave them a possibility of exercising this right of legislation in the British parliament, incapable of personally attending the elections in Britain, they could neither have chose or been chosen representatives of the commons there; and if this difficulty could have been removed, in what country or what borough could a freeholder of British *America* have exercised this right. To have sent representatives from hence would have been improper upon many accounts, the expence would have been too burthensome to have been borne, either by the representative or the represented, the numbers they could have sent would have been too inconsiderable to have withstood any measures the ministry might have adopted injurious to their constituents, it would have been impossible for such representatives to have formed any competent idea of what laws would be beneficial or injurious to the respective colonies at any particular juncture, since it is notorious, that the fluctuating state of our commodities in *America* is such, that a tax which we could pay with ease one year, might inevitably ruin us the next. The great distance between the representatives, and their constituents, would have destroyed that fellow-feeling which forms the firmest barrier of liberty, the collective body might be oppressed in a thousand shapes before the representative could even know, or have a possibility of redressing their complaints. On the other hand, the absence of the representative, and the incertainty of their conduct in Parliament, would so weaken his connections, and lessen his interest in *America*, that having little expectation of being re-chosen at a future election, he might be remiss in the duty he owed his constituents, and endeavour to make the best use of the power he had to promote his own interest at the expence of his country; for these reasons our emigrating ancestors well knew they would be absolutely slaves without some security to preserve this their constitutional privileges, upon which their liberty and property so essentially depended. Is it reasonable to suppose that men (for such were our first settlers) who unable to bear even the appearance of slavery in *England*, should quit their native country and face danger in every shape, amidst the wilderneſſes of *America*, in order to adopt the very evil from which they fled? Or can it be imagined with any kind of propriety that such men would expose themselves to a thousand dangers and difficulties, in order to divest themselves and their posterity of the noblest privileges of *Englishmen*? Privileges which their emigrating clearly demonstrated were infinitely dearer to them, than even their native country without them.

On the other hand, is it not reasonable to imagine, that a prospect of enjoying those privileges in a more ample manner in *America*, than they expected to do in *Britain*, was the cause of their emigrating, and the comforting support which enabled them to bear all the difficulties they encountered with in their new settlements with chearfulness and alacrity? Again, I believe it will be readily admitted, that *Great-Britain* has received greater advantages by permitting her subjects to settle *America*, than she could possibly have derived from those subjects if she had restrained their emigrations, and confined them to a perpetual residence at home; if so, it would have been an ungrateful return to have attempted to have deprived the offspring of her own bowels of those privileges, which they enjoyed in common with her other children, unless they had committed some greater offence than that of having added, at the expence of their blood and treasure, such an immense and advantageous territory to her dominion, as the continent of *America*; or in other words, for *Britain* to have reduced her children to a more abject state of slavery, for having exposed themselves to every hardship in a foreign clime to promote her interest, than they would have been exposed to if they had remained inactive at home, would have been so flagrant an act of injustice, as would have effectually prevented our ancestors from undertaking so meritorious a service, as they afterwards effected with honor and advantage to their mother country. A compact was therefore entered into, and royal charters were given to the adventurers, not granting them any higher privileges than the rest of their fellow-subjects, (though under these circumstances more extensive ones would not have been unreasonable in our ancestors to have asked, or unjust in the crown to have ceded) but only confirming to them in their new settlements the enjoyment of those privileges, which, as *Englishmen*, they were entitled to at home. Under the faith of these charters, granted by their Sovereign, and not contradicted by either house of parliament, our ancestors undertook and affected the settlement of *America* with an assurance, that they could not be divested of their property or liberty without their consent given in their respective assemblies: I say, they were assured of this privilege, because it was granted by their Sovereign, and acknowledged by his ministers, who have upon several occasions applied in a constitutional manner to those assemblies for supplies, which have been always given to the extent of their abilities, whenever the exigencies of state required it, nor did the British parliament ever seem to think 'till lately, that they had that vast uncontroulable power over their fellow subjects in *America*, now contended for, but on the other hand have passed acts of parliament, declaring the descendants not only of the first settlers, but of Foreigners born in *America*, entitled to every natural advantage of the subjects born in *Great-Britain*, nor is it necessary for the welfare of either *Great-Britain* or her colonies, that such a power should be lodged in the parliament of *Great-Britain*, since the King, as in his parliament of *Great-Britain*, presides in every assembly in *America*, as supreme head, and the royal assent (not of his governor or substitute) must be personally obtained before any act of our respective assemblies can attain the force of a law, which is an effectual barrier against the assemblies of *America* enacting any laws prejudicial to the commercial interests of *Great-Britain*.

The King, the Commons, and Lords, form the legislature of *Great-Britain*, the King and the respective assemblies of the colonies form the legislature of the colonies, with this material difference, that in Britain the legislative power of the house of Lords is hereditary, the legislative power of the council in the colonies is only during the King's pleasure, the legislative power of the Commons in both, is derived from the people, the legislative power of the King is equally supreme in both: but as the assemblies of the colonies cannot make laws to extend further than the limits of their respective colonies, no, not even beyond the banks of the rivers, which divide some of the colonies, it is absolutely necessary that the parliament of *Great-Britain* should interpose in such cases, where the legislative power of the colonies is ineffectual. Here then would I draw the line, beyond which every encroachment would be an invasion of the rights of their fellow-subjects, and tho' superior power may enable them to rivit the chains, humanity, gratitude and justice must always forbid any exertion of power to impress slavery upon her fellow-subjects, merely because they are too feeble to resist the lawless and ungenerous attempt. Here then let me ask, what reason would the *Americans* have for exultation? What room to boast of a victory over parliamentary authority? If the stamp-act had been repealed, and the parliament of Britain had not *tacitly*, but openly and candidly acknowledged that they had no right to tax *A*

* See page 792 in the Appendix. † and it was repealed on those principles, vide the Repeal act page 411 ‡ vide our Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2. ◊◊◊◊ vide the Stamp act page 53

¶ ¶ vide the repeal act page 411

merica, ſhould we have gained any new privilege by ſuch an acknowledgment, which our anceſtors were not entitled to when they left *England*, and which, after being ever ſince poſſeſſed of, they have not tranſmitted to their poſterity? What foundation then could there have been to exult, to boaſt of victory, or even to expreſs gratitude, when we ſhould have gained no other advantage than what as men, as Britons, under the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of royal charters, & public parliamentary faith, we were always entitled to, and had always actually enjoyed? But it hath been objected that it is unreaſonable that *America* ſhould bear no part of the expence of the laſt war; this has been anſwered by an abler pen than mine, by proving that *America* pays her proportion of that expence in the conſumption of Britiſh manufactures, the advanced price of which, enables our fellow-ſubjects of Britain to diſcharge thoſe taxes with eaſe, and in the other commercial advantages, which *Great-Britain* derives from her colonies. Is not the objection ſufficiently anſwered then? I ſay we have already contributed more than our ſhare; this colony in particular now labours under a conſiderable debt, incurred in aſſiſting his Majeſty's troops during the laſt war, to diſcharge which, the taxes we now pay in a time of peace, amounts to conſiderably more in proportion to the nett produce of our eſtates, than any tax ever yet felt by the inhabitants of *Great-Britain* in the very heat of war. Is our Sovereign not yet contented? Or, does the emergencies of ſtate require ſomething more of us? Let his miniſters apply to us in a conſtitutional manner, and convince us of the emergency, and his faithful commons of *America* will exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their ability, to demonſtrate that a ſteady loyalty to their Sovereign, an unſhaken zeal for the intereſt of their country, and a regard for the honor of their ungrateful mother country, ſtill forms the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of *America*. If it be aſked, what will be the conſtitutional method of applying? To this I anſwer, does the King deſire a ſupply in *England*? He acquaints his commons of *England* with the emergency, and aſks them to grant him ſuch a ſum as the exigence of ſtate requires. Does the King deſire a ſum of money raiſed in *America*? Let his miniſters apply to his commons of *America* in the ſame parliamentary way, and they will, as they always have done, grant as much as their conſtituents can bear.

It is objected that the colonies have behaved in ſuch a manner with regard to the ſtamp-act, as to have *awakened the wonor of parliament, and thereby involved every friend of the repeal in the imputation of betraying the dignity of parliament*. Whoever conſiders the laudable ſtand made by the colonies in defence of their natural rights in this deluſive point of view, are equally enemies to *Great-Britain* and the colonies. The colonies have never incroached upon the rights of the Britiſh parliament; they have only endeavoured to vindicate their own, injured in ſo tender a point as a deprivation of their deareſt privileges; they firſt complained, and when theſe complaints were ineffectual, they proceeded to ſpirited reſolutions, in order to convince their poſterity, that they did not tamely give up that liberty, which they inherited from their anceſtors. Was it an inſult to the Britiſh parliament, to deny its authority to enſlave Britiſh ſubjects, not repreſented in that parliament? The Britiſh parliament have certainly invaded the rights of her *American* fellow-ſubjects; as ſoon as ſhe became ſenſible of the injuſtice of her claim, ſhe receded from it; in other words, the Britiſh parliament, convinced they had too haſtily adopted a meaſure inconſiſtent with the Britiſh conſtitution, candidly determined to revoke that meaſure: Would ſuch a conduct have been diſgraceful? On the other hand, if there be any truth in that adage, that an error gracefully acknowledged is a victory won, or if to recede from a poſition too haſtily aſſerted, upon a conviction that it is unjuſt and erroneous, is the higheſt point of honor and wiſdom, I think the flagrant injuſtice of the ſtamp act muſt make good my aſſertion, that the repeal of it, unclogged with any declaration of right, would rather have encreaſed than diminiſhed the dignity of the Britiſh parliament. Much has been ſaid of the power of *Great-Britain*, and of the eaſe with which ſhe could enforce obedience from her feeble colonies: But ſhall *Great-Britain* deſcend ſo much below the dignity of her ancient character, as to exert a barbarous and inhuman power of doing miſchief to her own children, becauſe they are too feeble to reſiſt her forces.

The weakneſs of a ſtate, and its known inability to hurt their empire, was a ſufficient protection againſt the attempts of the haughty *Romans* to enſlave them; and ſhall *Great-Britain* behave to her own children, from whom ſhe reaps immenſe advantages, with leſs lenity and indulgence than thoſe inſolent Barbarians did to ſtrangers, and even to enemies? But if elated with the idea of her own ſtrength, *Great-Britain* ſhould ever determine to enſlave *America*, it is more than probable that ſhe would have more difficulties to encounter with than ſhe at preſent apprehends. Suppoſe the *Americans* alarmed at the approaching danger, ſhould prudently determine to retreat to a conſiderable diſtance above navigation, lay waſte the farms and plantations they left, and drive off their live ſtock of every kind with them; would troops that had been confined to a cloſe ſhip upon ſalt proviſions for near three months, without freſh proviſions, without horſes to draw their artillery, be in a very proper condition to purſue them? If they did, would not the ſcurvy, the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate, and the many diſorders incident to *America*, which attacks the *Europeans* with double force upon their firſt arrival, render the ſucceſs of ſuch an expedition impracticable, and enable the *Americans* to preſerve their liberty, without imbruing their hands in blood? Is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that three millions of Britiſh ſubjects would tamely ſubmit to ſlavery, without ſtriking a ſingle blow? Would not their knowledge of the country enable them to attack with advantage? Would not the conſideration that they were fighting *pro aris et focis*, add enthuſiaſm to their courage? Enured to the climate, and well ſupplied with proviſions, would they not be better enabled to undergo the fatigue of ſuch an expedition than their invaders? Could *G. Britain* ſpare the number of forces neceſſary to execute ſuch a purpoſe? Would thoſe troops engage with alacrity in ſuch a cauſe? Would not ſome murmurings of humanity whiſper to their conſciences, that they were but butchering their fellow-ſubjects, for ſhewing themſelves worthy of the race from whence they ſprung, and for acting the ſame laudable part, which they themſelves would do under the ſame oppreſſion?

When the ſluices of her trade were ſtopped, and all communication with her colonies cut off, could ſhe long ſupport the expence of ſuch an armament? Is ſhe well aſſured, that the other powers of *Europe* would ſtand idle, and calmly ſee her trampling upon the rights of mankind? Would not the generous deſign of preventing ſo execrable a purpoſe, furniſh them with a juſt pretext for interpoſing in ſupport of the injured colonies, and might not Britain, whilſt ſhe was endeavouring to enforce ſlavery with fire and ſword in *America*, fall an eaſy prey to the firſt invader, and thus involve herſelf in the ruin deſigned for others? But ſuppoſe *Great-Britain* was able to cruſh *America* with the ſmalleſt exertion of her force: Suppoſe ſhe was able to extirpate its preſent inhabitants without loſing the life of a ſingle man ſent againſt it; would ſuch a conqueſt redound either to her honour or her advantage? Would not the life of every *American* ſpent upon ſuch an occaſion be a real loſs to Britain, by leſſening the import of her manufactures, and the export of rough materials, which furniſh her with the means of extending her trade to every corner of the globe? What mighty advantage would ſhe reap from an uncultivated deſart? Or, would it be eaſy for her to perſuade her other ſubjects to ſupply the place of the ſlaughtered, with ſuch an example of the perfidy, cruelty and ingratitude of their mother country before their eyes? But it may be ſaid it is the intention of *Great-Britain* only to enſlave, not to deſtroy her *American* fellow ſubjects; Does ſhe think, then, that the extirpation of liberty would be a ſpur to induſtry, or, that ſlavery has ſuch charms as to contribute to the increaſe of her colonies?

Should the weſtern endeavour to deprive the northern counties of *England* of their rights, and a civil war enſue, would the conflict be advantageous even to the conquerors? Theſe are conſiderations which muſt and always will have weight with the Britiſh parliament, and prevent them from attempting to extend the right which they have ſo injudiciouſly claimed. I ſhall readily admit, that in a juſt cauſe *Great-Britain* can enforce obedience from her colonies, becauſe in that caſe, by far the greater part of her *American* ſubjects, would join his Majeſty's troops to reduce the refractory to ſubmiſſion; but ſo perfect is the union of intereſts between *Great-Britain* and her colonies, and ſo great the loyalty and affection which the latter bears to the former, that ſuch an event can never happen: We really conſider ourſelves as the ſame people with the inhabitants of *Great Britain*, and feel the ſame ſentiments of joy or ſorrow, on every acquiſition or loſs of our mother country, as if we ſtill inhabited her happy iſland. Have the Britiſh fleets gained any ſignal advantage over thoſe of the enemy, the joyful *American* devours with greedy ears the pleaſing tale, whilſt every relator beſtows ſome additional commendation upon the gallant commanders? Are the Britiſh forces defeated in *Germany*, you ſee depreſſion and read the diſagreeable news in every *American* face you meet? Will it increaſe the luſtre of the Britiſh parliament to endeavour to alienate the affections of ſuch ſubjects, by making a declaration of a right which muſt deſtroy the ſympathy we feel for our mother country, by ſhewing that our intereſts are divided, and neceſſarily tends to inflame a jealouſy between *Great Britain* and her colonies, which it is the intereſt of both to bury in oblivion? Or, will it be beneath the dignity of that auguſt body, to expunge from their journals, an entry fraught with ſuch miſchievous conſequences? The beſt of men, miſled with paſſion, prejudice, or miſapprehenſion, have erred, but ſurely it can never be virtuous to perſiſt in error: If this ſhould be the caſe, what can *America* do? Will it be prudent or adviſeable to enter into a quarrel with her mother country for a haſty declaration of parliament, upon a ſuppoſition that ſhe is not able to enforce it at a leſs expence than her own ruin? By no means, ſuch a conduct would be raſh, weak and imprudent.

NOTWITHSTANDING I am now writing in defence of the rights of my country, could I riſe up ſome centuries hence and ſee *America* able to cruſh *Great-Britain* to atoms, with as much eaſe as *Great-Britain* now thinks ſhe can cruſh her colonies, I would exert my utmoſt force to repreſs the ungenerous attempt, and to prevent a rupture, which muſt be injurious, if not ruinous to both; and ſhould I ſee one of my own deſcendants endeavouring to encreaſe the diſſention, by inſulting the weakneſs of the country from whence his anceſtors ſprung, I would execute the deteſted parricide with my own hand. But were the *Americans* to expreſs ſubmiſſion or gratitude to the Britiſh parliament for what they have done, or even to be entirely ſilent in declaring their own rights at this juncture, it would be giving up the grand point for which they have made ſo glorious a ſtruggle, and deprive them of that eſteem and gratitude with which their poſterity will look back upon their anceſtors of this æra. The part which I would adviſe the different aſſemblies of *America* to act upon this occaſion is this, To take no further notice of the declaration of the Britiſh parliament, ſhould it be laid before them, than to pay it the reſpect of ordering it to be laid upon the table for the peruſal of the members, and without mentioning any thing of the proceedings of parliament, to enter upon their journals, as ſtrong declarations of their own rights as words can expreſs. Thus one declaration of rights will ſtand againſt another, and matters will remain in *Statu quo* till ſome future weak miniſter, equally a foe to Britain and her colonies, ſhall, by aiming at popularity, think proper to revive the extinguiſhed flame, and draw upon himſelf the curſes of millions yet unborn. Gratitude would call upon us to diſtinguiſh by the warmeſt acknowledgments thoſe exalted friends of human nature, who ſo nobly defended the liberty of their fellow ſubjects in the Britiſh ſenate, did not prudence repreſs the generous impulſe, by whiſpering that we could not expreſs our gratitude to thoſe who eſpouſed, without tacitly reproaching thoſe who oppoſed the cauſe of liberty, and that it is not always ſafe to irritate even our enemies: Let us then rely upon the goodneſs of thoſe hearts, who have ſerved us, to excuſe our involuntary ſilence; but as the great Mr. PITT is ſo peculiarly happy to have conferred obligations on the inhabitants of every part of the Britiſh dominions, in the ſignal advantages which every ſubject derives from his glorious and upright adminiſtration, ſome compliment, to expreſs to lateſt ages, the lively and grateful ſenſe we entertain of his virtues, may be paid with propriety, without giving offence to any other ſubject, ſince no man can be ſo vain of his own deſert, as to think himſelf ſlighted by any compliment paid to the uncommon merit of that truly great man.

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 20 1766.

ORDERED, That Capt. *Sheaffe*, Major *Humphries*, and Mr *Dexter*, be a Committee in the Recеſs of the Court, to examine thoroughly into the State of the Land-Bank Company, and to aſcertain the ſeveral Debts due to the Company; as alſo the Debts due from the Company, and that they prepare and report at the next Seſſions a Bill for the ſpeedy and effectual finiſhing the Land-Bank Scheme; the ſaid Committee to have power to ſend for Perſons and Papers, and they are inſtructed to give public Notice of the Time of their Meeting, to hear any Perſons concerned.

Agreable to the above Vote the Committee aforeſaid are determin'd to meet at the Royal Exchange in Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY *the 3d of September next, at* 11 *o'Clock A. M. for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and all Perſons concern'd are hereby Notified to attend if they ſee Cauſe*

EDWARD SHEAFFE, *per Order.*

Boſton, Auguſt 2d, 1766.

10 or 12 Barrels good CYDER to be Sold: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

* * * * * See the Declaratory Bill of the Supremacy of Parliament over the Colonies in the Appendix. Page 792 † vide our Charter page 1077. vol. 2. †† vide act pa. 53

A vide Pitts ſpeech page 403

‖ vide the repeal act page 411.

vide Reſolutions in ye Index

vide page 792

CAMBRIDGE, *August* 6, 1766.

YESTERDAY we had a fine opportunity of viewing the great Eclipse of the Sun,---the greatest that has been seen here since July 1748. We had made calculations of it from three different Tables of the most eminent Astronomers, Mr. Flamsteed, Dr. Halley, and Mr. Ferguson. Dr. Halley's have been had in the highest reputation for many years, and have, generally, been found to deserve it. But in this particular Eclipse, Mr. Ferguson's came nearest the truth, as to the beginning, and Mr. Flamsteed's as to the end. The several calculations stood thus:

	By FLAMSTEED's.	HALLEY's.	FERGUSON's.	
Begin.	11h 33m 30s	11h 33m	11h 40m	A.M.
End,	2 45 00	2 40	2 48	P.M.
Duration	3 11 30	3 7	3 8	
Middle,	1 9 30	1 3	1 14	
Digits,	9,7	9	9,5	

The observation was made by exceeding good Telescopes, both refracting and reflecting. The times were noted by an excellent clock lately arrived from London as part of our new Apparatus, which was adjusted to the true time for several days together, by equal altitudes of the Sun, taken with our new, large astronomical Quadrant. We found that the Eclipse began

at 11h 39m 23s,
and that it ended at 2 45 9,
having continued 3 5 46.

The greatest obscuration was about 1h 14m, when the eclipse was 9 ½ Digits. The obscurity was then so great, as to surprise several persons within doors, who did not think of the Eclipse.

If the observation were made with equal accuracy in any other places, their Longitudes may be determined.

(For News, &c. See SUPPLEMENT.)

Just Imported from LONDON,
And to be Sold at the lowest Rates for Cash, by

Baker & Bridgham,

In Union Street,

A general Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season, viz.

A Genteel Assortment of superfine and middling Cloths, with Linings and Trimmings
German Serges
superfine and common fa gathecs
col'd Fustians & Thicksets
stript Linnen and stript Damascus
3 4 7 8 and yard wide Irish Linnen
9 8 & ell wd Sheeting do.
7 8 & yd wd. Cambricks
7 8 & yd wd. plain Lawns
A variety of Callicoes and printed Cottons
3 4, 7-8 yard wide & 6-4 Linnen and Cotton Manchester Checks
black and cloth coloured Taffaties & Persians
Men and Womens thread and cotton Hose
Worsted Breeches Patterns of all Colours
Womens black white and cloth coloured silk mitts
Kid & Lamb Gloves & Mitts
Mens brown thread Gloves
Fine blue and white spotted Linen Handkerchiefs
Variety of silk ditto
A good assortment of Cap Lace
White Trolly & Blond do
New fashion Garland Trimmings
A fine Assortment of very neat Pinchbeck Shoe & Knee Buckles
Pen Knives, Razors
Steel Scissors
Table Knives & Forks
Stone Stay Hooks
Neat Paper Snuff Boxes
A Variety of neat Steel Watch Chains, Keys and Hooks
Stone Watch Seals
Very neat double-gilt Tooth pick Cases
Pinchbeck & Silver Thimbles
House Brushes of all sorts
Writing Paper

ALSO, Bohea Tea Chocolate, Spices—Womens Lynn made Shoes—Looking Glasses——Mens Castor and Felt Hatts,

With a great Variety of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD
By Nathaniel Wheatley,
At his Store in King Street,

A Quantity of choice *Petersburgh* HEMP, and best Sperma Ceti Candles cheap for Cash. Also a few Barrels good Vinegar, at 20 s lawful Money per Barrel.

N. B. Cash will be given at the above Store for Good Pot-Ash.

ONCE MORE!

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Ephraim Copeland*, late of *Boston*, Taylor, deceas'd, are desired immediately to come and settle the same with Mrs *Mercy Copeland*, Widow, Administratrix on said Estate, to prevent Trouble. And those that have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring them in to said Administratrix, in Order to their being adjusted.

Samuel Eliot

Has just Imported in Capt. Scott *from* LONDON *and Capt.* Gardner *from* BRISTOL,

A large Assortment of English and India GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market, *Viz.*

A genteel Assortment of superfine cloths
coloured fustians
duroys
best damascus for mens waistcoats
black, cloth-colour'd and crimson breeches patterns
an assortment of callicoes and patches
figur'd cotton & linens
blue and white, and dark striped hollands
colour'd & black ell-wide persians (ditto
blue, white, & pink narrow
pink, white & blue figur'd cardinal silk
blue, pink & black sattin
cloth-col'd Eng. lutestring
black and cloth taffeties
niccanees and tapsails
dark cotton gowns
blue and white ditto
a large assortment of broglios
Turkey tippees
bengals and peniascoes
fashion garland trimming
black alamode
very nice book-muslin
5-qrs & 6 qrs sheer-muslin
ell-wide & 6-qrs thick ditto
yard-wide cambricks
ditto the common width
packet cambricks
yard-wide, 7-8 & packet lawns
colour'd & black feathers
head flowers & childrens fillets
figur'd & plain white gauze
best cap wire
black silk mitts
out fiz'd black ditto
a good assortm. of ribbons
paddle stick fans
bone, ebony & ivory fans
mens and womens cotton and thread hose
mens brown thread ditto worsted ditto
cap lace
blond and trolly lace
stamp'd white & black lace
very nice trimm'd chipt bonnets
yard-wide India dimity
yard-wide flowered ditto
plain & corded half-yard dimity
clouting diapers
3-qrs & half-yard diapers
table-cloths
3-qrs, 7-8th & yard-wide Irish linens
Irish & Russia sheeting
3-qrs dowlass & garlix
long lawns
white water'd tabby
3-qrs, 7-8th & yard-wide cotton checks
a large assortment apron check
colour'd & mourning grizet
Missinets plain and figur'd
colour'd brilliants
tunarize budoys
half & yard-wide poplins
strip'd & cross-bar'd stuffs
a large assortment of double camblets
do for roqueloes
russels and prussianets
lapeens black & colour'd
an assortment of silk handkerchiefs
yellow holland
bay braid and strapping
cords ferrets
strip'd & birds eye camblet
black & cloth cotton velvet
cotton velvet figured waistcoat shapes
middling and low-priced broad cloths
blue, black and cloth-colour'd serges
ratteens emboss'd serges
white flannel
strip'd & figur'd swan-skin
swanskin for ironing cloths
red drapery bayes
half-thicks
strip'd, scarle t & greeneaps
Bristol & London shalloons
tammies and durants
black, green, blue, cloth-colour'd white & crimson calamancoes
everlasting
mohair, silk & hair, and scarf twist
silk & hair and horse hair buttons
broad qualities
shoe ditto
filleting and tapes
sewing silks
black gimp
snail trimming
all gimp ditto
pink & white lace
black cardinal silk
mens buckrams
brown holland and white ditto
yellow canvas
Russia linens
oznabrigs & ticklenburg
check'd, spotted & flower'd linnen handkerchiefs
cotton romalls
strip'd tape & none so pretty
coloured threads
pins and garterimg
womens English shoes clogs and goloshoes
cape velvets
womens black velvet
knee garters
shirt buttons
plain cambleteens
knit waistcoats
plain black sattin hats
black quilted ditto
cotton stay laces
green, blue & black lutestring.

ALSO,

A genteel and fashionable Assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, Poland and common STARCH, a large Assortment of Womens and Childrens STAYS.——

Writing, Cartridge and Press PAPER,—Slates, Quills, and Ink-Powder.

Crewels, double-wash'd and other Metal Buttons, Ravens Duck, Butt Soles.

Thread, Silk and Silver Tippets and Turbans, &c.——

A GUINEA REWARD.

LOST last Monday towards Dusk a Silk Purse, containing *Sixty Pounds Six Shillings*. Whoever has found the same, and will inform the Printers hereof, so that the Owner may have his Purse and Money again, shall have the above Reward. August 4.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Amazon*, *James Hall* Master, Burthen about 140 Tons, now lying at the Long Wharff having two Thirds of her Cargo already to take on board, will sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Samuel Hughes*, at his Store, next Door to Capt. *Cheever's* in King Street.

Just Imported, and to be Sold at the Irish Linnen Wharehouse

In King-street, facing the British Coffee-House;

SUperfine, fine, midling, and low-priz'd Linnens, Table Linen, Napkins, Layovers, Toweling, Dimities, Sheetings, and every other Article in the Linnen Branch. As these Goods are quite fresh and immediately Imported from the Bleach-yard in the North of Ireland, will be sold as cheap as generally imported in the ordinary Way from London. Where may be had choice Irish PORK made up in March last, in the best Manner, and will be warranted to keep sweet two Years in the hottest Climates.—Burton ALE in Hogsheads, which for Colour and Flavour is not excell'd by any in Europe.

All Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Mrs *Walter Pigeon*, late of *Boston*, Widow, deceas'd, are desired to make speedy Payment, or they will be sued to *October* Court; and those that have any Demands on said Estate, may receive their Dues, by applying to *James Sherman*, of *Boston*, Painter, Executor.

TO BE SOLD BY
Joseph Tyler,
At his Shop the North Side of the Town Dock, *Boston*

All Sorts of Braizery and Iron-mongery Wares.—Powder, Steel, Wool Cards, Chalk by the Hundred or Ton, Window Glass, Grindstones, best Velvet Corks, &c.

Andrew Craigie

DESIRES all those that are indebted to him, whose Accounts have been due above twelve Months, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, that they would settle and pay the same immediately;—and hopes after this public and timely Notice, he shall not be put to the disagreeable Necessity of putting them in Suit, which he is determined to do at next *October* Court, if not discharged before.

SPRING BEAVER to be sold by
ROBERT GOULD,

AT his Store in Back Street, near the Mill Bridge. Where may be had, a general Assortment of English and Scots Goods, cheap for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail. As likewise a good Assortment of Stone, Glass and Delph Ware per Hogshead, Barrel, &c. St. Kitts Rum per Hogshead, Muscovado Sugar per Barrel, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Cinamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves &c.

Choice Dumb FISH,
NEW RICE,
PITCH and TAR,
Case BOTTLES,
and
Spermacæti OIL;
To be sold at Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock.

Newton, July 26, 1766.

RAN-away from his Master, Mr. *Samuel Hastings*, of *Newton*, on Wednesday the 23d Instant, an Apprentice Lad named *Phinehas Clarke*, about 17 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, white Hair, light Complection, dark Eye-lids and blue Eyes. He had on a dark Fustian Coat, a blue Jacket, and Leather Breeches. He has a Scar on the 4th and little Finger of his left Hand, and one on his Forehead.

Whoever shall take up said Run away, and bring him to his said Master, shall have *Three Dollars* Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

All Masters of Vessels, and others, are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Just Imported from LONDON, *in the Brig* Lydia, *Capt.* Scott, *and to be sold by*

William Palfrey,

At his Shop next Door to the HEART *and* CROWN, *in* CORNHILL, BOSTON, *at the very lowest Price, by Wholesale or Retail,*

BRown half ſtiff'd & white Buckrams
Pins of all ſorts
Superfine and coarſe colour'd Threads
Ivory Combs Shirt Buttons
Belladine & Spaniſh ſewing Silks
Stay Braid, Stay Strapping
Galloom and Cord
Ferrit, Snail Triming
Knee Garters
Barcelona Cravats
White plain Gauze
Sprig'd & flower'd ditto
Black figur'd Gauze and Catgut
Ell wide & ¼ yard Perſians
Black figur'd Mode
Plain & ſprig'd black Sattin
Blond Lace
Chip Hats, Sattin ditto
Coarſe, fine, and ſuperfine Tammies
Brocaded and ſpotted Mecklinburgs
Yard wide Venetians
Cloth, green and crimſon worſted Damaſks
Black plain Laſting
Colour'd Brilliants
Purple, cloth coloured green & black Dorſiteens
Black Ruſſells
Coarſe and fine plain and ſtrip'd Camblets
Muſlinets, Grazets
Broglioes, ſtript Mantuas
Silk & worſted Grograms
Flower'd & check Tobins
3 4. 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh Linnens
Yellow Canvas
Cotton Velvets
London Qualities
Striped Tapes
Gartering, ſuperfine Gri ped & plain Laces
Strip'd Cotton Hollands
Silk Damaſcus
3 4 & 7 8 Cotton Checks
Furniture Checks
7 8, yard wide and 6 4 Holland Checks
Cottons in Patterns for Gowns
Cotton Ginghams
Dark Cotton Hollands
¾ & yard ¾ Linen Checks
Quality Bindings
Shoe Qualities
Corded & figured Dimity
Cotton Shapes for Waiſtcoats, Slick Dowlaſſes
9 8 and ell wide Sheeting
Long Lawns, Huckabuck
Clouting & other Diapers
Di per and Damaſk Table Cloths
India Dimmity
Demy Cambricks

A Fine Aſſortment of Callicoes & Chints
Blue and white paſtework Handkerchiefs
7 8 and yard wide plain Lawns, Bengalls
Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs, Silk — ditto
Womens black Ruſſell Shoes, colour'd ditto
Coat and Breaſt Met a Buttons gilt and plain of all kinds
White, blue, green and red Baize
White Flannel
German Serges
Ell-wide Swanskin for Ironing Cloths
Superfine Cloths of faſhionable colours
Scarlet ditto
Embos'd Serges
Striped Linceys
Green, Beaver and ſcarlet Frizes, ſtrip'd Duffils
Scarlet, green, crimſon & ſtrip'd Worſted Caps
Mens and Womens cotton worſted and thread Hoſe
Black, crimſon, cloth and Buff 4 th'd Breeches Patt.
Womens black & colour'd Worſted and Silk Mitts
Oznabrigs & Ticklinburg
Ravens Duck
Ruſſia Linnen
3 4 and 7 8 Garlix
A fine aſſortment of faſhionable Ribbons
Fine and coarſe Fuſtians
Black & cloth colo'd Taffity
Yorkſhire Plains
Pink, crimſon, green and black Callimancoes
Shallloons
Drab, green and crimſon water'd Grograms
Red and blue Duffills
Wilton or Marble, Cloths
Cloth Bruſhes
Scrubbing ditto
Duſt Bruſhes
Painted Hearth & Shoe do.
Carpet Brooms
Crutch ditto, Stair ditto
Womens white glaz'd Kid and Lamb Gloves
Unglaz'd & colour'd ditto
Mens white unglaz'd Gloves with ſtich'd Tops
Silk & Hair, & Scarf Twiſt
Tapes & None ſo pretties
Writing Paper, Preſs Paper
Cartridge ditto
Quills, Account Books
Ink Powder, &c.
Gunpowder by the Cask
Bohea Tea, Poland and common Starch, and choice French Indigo.

ALSO, *A Conſignment of a few Pieces of* Engliſh Duck, *from No.* 1 *to* 7, *to be ſold near the Sterling Coſt for Caſh.*

The Proprietors of Lands in the

Towns of *Betnard* and *Stockbridge*, late in the Province of *New Hampſhire*, are hereby notified to meet at the Houſe of Captain *John Smith*, Innholder in *Ipſwich*, in the Province of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, on the 11th Day of *Auguſt* next, Three a Clock Afternoon, to appoint ſome ſuitable Perſon or Perſons to appear on their Behalf at *New York*, to lay before his Excellency the Governor and the Council, agreeable to their Order, the Grants or Patents of the ſaid Towns, and to do whatever ſhall be neceſſary to compleat the Settlement. WILL^m STORY, *Clerk.*

Ipſwich, July 25, 1766.

For *Annapolis* & *Fort Cumberland*,

THE Sloop *Lucy*, *James Dickey* Maſter, now lying at *Tudor's* Wharff, will ſail in about a Fortnight. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, or to *Henry Baſs*, at the Store on *Treat's* Wharff.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*,
Suffolk ſſ

To John Jeffries *of* Boſton, *in the County of* Suffolk, *Eſq*; Greeting.

WHEREAS Application has this Day been made to me the Subſcriber, one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace through the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay* in *New England*, by you, and more than five others, part Owners or Proprietors of a certain Tract of Land lying at

MUSCONGUS, or *Broad-Bay*,

commonly known by the Name of the *Lincolnſhire* Company's Patent or Grant; being a large Tract of Land formerly granted by the Council eſtabliſhed at *Plymouth*, in the County of *Devon*, within the Kingdom of *England*, unto *John Beauchamp*, of *London*, and *Thomas Leverett* of *Boſton*, within the Kingdom aforeſaid—that I would call a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Land, purſuant to Law, for the Purpoſes mentioned in ſaid Application. THESE are therefore in his Majeſty's Name, to require you the ſaid *John Jeffries*, to notify and warn the other, and all the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land, in the Method the Law has preſcribed, to meet together at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. *Seth Blodget*, Innholder in *Boſton*, on Saturday the 6th Day of *September* next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to tranſact the following Buſineſs.

1ſt. To chooſe a Moderator, a Clerk, and all ſuch other Officers as are uſually choſen, by other Proprietors of Land.

2. To agree upon a Method for calling Meetings of the Proprietors for the future.

3. To chooſe a Committee to agree with the Heirs of the late Hon. *Samuel Waldo*, Eſq; in the ſetting off ſuch a Proportion of the aforeſaid Tract, as was agreed to be ſet off to the Aſſociates by the ſaid *Waldo*, and to fix upon ſome certain Place for laying out the ſame.

4. To raiſe Money on each Twentieth, as ſhall be judged neceſſary, for carrying on the Affairs of the Propriety.—And this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant for ſo doing.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 26th *Day of* July, *in the Sixth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.* Annoque Domini, 1766. JOHN CUSHING.

Boſton, July 26, 1766.

BY Virtue of the foregoing Warrant to me directed—I do hereby Notify the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Seth Blodget, *Innholder in* Boſton, *on Saturday the Sixth Day of* September *next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

JOHN JEFFRIES.

DIVERS proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the townſhip of *Aſhburnham*, in the county of *Worceſter*, having applied to us the committee appointed, to call meetings of the ſaid proprietors, deſiring us to call ſuch a meeting as ſoon as may be, for the purpoſes hereafter mention'd. We do therefore hereby notify the ſaid proprietors to meet at the White-Horſe Tavern in *Boſton*, on Wedneſday the third day of *September* next, at two a clock in the afternoon, to conſider of, and act upon the following articles, as they ſhall think fit, viz.

1. To chuſe a committee for ſelling the lands of ſuch of the proprieters as are deliſquent in paying the taxes duly laid on their lands there.

2. To chuſe another committee for laying out the 4th diviſion of the common lands there in two lots to each proprietor, agreeable to a former vote for that purpoſe, the committee heretofore appointed for that ſervice having wholly neglected it: and to grant money for defraying the charges thereof.

3. To conſider and determine whether ſuch committee ſhall be enabled to lay out to any of the proprietors deſiring it, his or their lots in that diviſion, adjoining to any other of his or their lands already laid out.

4. To receive the report of their committee for laying out the 3d diviſion of the lands there. And to determine whether the lots in the ſame diviſion, as drawn by Capt. *Enoch Kidder*, duly appointed for that purpoſe, and the other lots in that diviſion, laid out at the ſpecial requeſt of divers of the proprietors, ſhall be enter'd in their book of records, with the number of each lot.

Boſton, 26 *July* 1766. *Joſhua Henſhaw, Benjamin Church, John Moffatt.* } Committee.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Tenement, fit for a ſmall Family, near the Market. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold for Want of Employ,

A Likely healthy Negro Boy, about 14 Years of Age, ſtrong & hearty, moſt fit for the Country, and of a very good Temper: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Fr. Wm. Geyer

HAS Imported in the Captains *Coffin*, *Marſhall* and *Scott*, who are juſt arrived from LONDON;

A Large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh only, by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop next Door to *Joſeph Scott's*, Eſq; in UNION STREET, *BOSTON*:

ALSO

Beſt BOHEA-TEA, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, beſt Poland Starch, blue and white China Tea-Cups & Saucers, Butt Soles, beſt gold and ſilver baſket-work'd-Buttons, ſingle and double waſh'd metal Buttons, horn and ivory Combs, writing Paper by the Ream, &c. &c. &c.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt OLD *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE LET,

A Brick Tenement, in Wing's Lane. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

All Perſons having any Demands

on the Eſtate of *James Buffam*, late of *Salem*, Hatter, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Joſeph Buffam*, of *Salem* Adminiſtrator, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement—And all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtrator, they having had ſufficient Notice already, by an Advertiſement of the Deceaſed, not long before his Death, ſo it ſeems needleſs further to urge it. *N B.* A Hatter's Shop and Tools, belonging to ſaid Eſtate, to ſell or Lett, enquire of ſaid Adminiſtrator. *Salem, July* 21, 1766.

To be ſold by *John Bartlet* of

Cumberland, in the County of *Providence*—A FARM containing 70 Acres of good Land, with a large Dwelling Houſe and a Barn lately built thereon ſtanding. Said Farm conſiſts of a good young Orchard, Paſturage, Arable and Mowing Land, well accommodated for a public Tavern, and hath been improved for that Uſe many Years paſt, being near the Middle of ſaid Town. If the Purchaſer chuſes to purchaſe more Land, contiguous thereto ſaid *Bartlet* will ſell ſo much more as to make up the Complement in the whole of 100 or 110 Acres. Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe, may inquire of the ſaid *John Bartlet*, and know further reſpecting the Premiſes and Terms of Sale.

Cumberland, July 8, 1766. JOHN BARTLET.

Eſſex, ſſ WHEREAS *an Information has been exhibited to me as Deputy Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty by* John Holiday *and* Thomas Wood, *both of* Newbury Port, *ſetting forth, that they with Aſſiſtance had lately taken up at Sea the Hull of a Sloop, with ſome of the Apparel and Furniture thereto belonging which was deſerted and became a Wreck, and had bro't the ſame into* Newbury Port; *and praying that they might be allowed a reaſonable Sum for Salvage, & the Veſſel and Materials ſaved might be diſpoſed of for that Purpoſe, and the Reſidue, if any, applied to the Uſe of the Owners, &c.*

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that any Perſon concerned may be heard on the Premiſſes at *Newbury Port*, on the 20th of *Auguſt* next, at the Houſe of Capt. *William Davenport* there, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, that Juſtice may be done therein. *Newbury-Port, July* 25, 1766.

WILLIAM PARKER, *Dep. Judge.*

To be Sold or Lett, a double

Deck'd Brig, almoſt new, Burthen about 145 Tons, is well ſheathed, and fit for the Sea. Inquire of *Francis Shaw* at his Houſe near the Old North Meeting Houſe.

Stolen out of the Houſe of *Tim*

thy Thornton, a Silver Spoon, marked E. T.—Saturday a Silver Can, marked the fore Part E. upon the Handle E. T.—The Silver Spoon was about 10 Weeks ago. Any Perſon who will the Can again ſhall have *Two Dollars* Reward, Queſtions aſk'd. *July* 12

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street*, 1766.

SUPPLEMENT 474 to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1766.

BOSTON, AUGUST 11.

A Certain *public-spirited* FIRE-CLUB, in this Town, at their Meeting on the fifth of Auguſt the laſt Year, under the deepeſt Impreſſions of Concern for their injured Country, and of righteous Indignation at its Oppreſſors, came to a *generous* Reſolution, that if the STAMP OFFICE ſhould be on Fire, (and no other Buildings be in Danger) they would not aſſiſt in extinguiſhing it; being ſenſible that they ſhould ſhew as little Humanity, in exerting themſelves to ſuppreſs a Fire ſo *friendly* to the Community, as they ſhould in being inactive Spectators of the Conflagration of the whole Town.

Happily ſuch an Accident never took Place, but the Building fell by other Means.

The 14*th of Auguſt* was the happy Day, on which Liberty aroſe from a long Slumber, ſhone forth as the Sun, and ſo bright was her Luſtre as to dazzle the Eyes of lawleſs Oppreſſion, and ſo powerful her Influence as to produce Effects in the political State of America, aſtoniſhing, like thoſe of the Sun in the natural World.

Had it not been for *the* RESISTANCE *of that Day*, this Continent would have been in a Situation, which no Perſon, who feels for his Country can think of without Horror.---*The* RESISTANCE *of that Day* roufed the Spirit of AMERICA, which ſpread far and wide, and never ſubſided: It awakened the univerſal Attention of the *Patrons and Sons of Liberty* through the Britiſh Nation, which never abated; 'till their united Influence effected that moſt important and glorious Change, which, while it did Honor to its illuſtrious Patrons and generous Promoters on both Sides the Atlantic, diffus'd an univerſal Joy through and ſecured the Felicity of theſe Colonies, in mutual Confidence, and their Utility to Great-Britain.

Reflecting on theſe happy Circumſtances, and inſpired with a grateful Senſe of Loyalty to the KING, and of Affection to the *Friends and Aſſertors* of our natural and civil RIGHTS, the Club before-mentioned, at their Meeting the laſt Week (being near the Time of the Anniverſary of the ever memorable 14*th of Auguſt*) could not excuſe themſelves, from paying their united Acknowledgments to thoſe, *whoſe higheſt Glory is their Love of Liberty*, and who have ſo eſſentially diſplay'd that noble Paſſion, in their late *important Services* to a FREE PEOPLE; or from giving Scope to the full Wiſhes of their Hearts for their native Country; by drinking the FOURTEEN following loyal and public Toaſts---which they have given us Leave to publiſh.

1. GEORGE THE THIRD, in his moſt auguſt Title, KING of a *free People*.

2. May the HEIR APPARENT be formed to the *patriot Virtues* of his royal Anceſtors.

3. That *wiſe Miniſtry* who ſerved his Majeſty the *laſt* Seſſion of Parliament.

4. May his preſent Majeſty, and every ſucceeding King of the Britiſh Nation be bleſs'd with a patriotic Miniſtry.

5. May every important Department in the Britiſh Empire be poſſeſs'd by Patrons and Sons of Liberty *only*.

6. PITT.

7. Thoſe, who, from the Principles of Liberty *alone*, promoted the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT.

8. AMERICA.

9. The noble VIRGINIANS, who firſt aſſerted their RIGHTS with *decent Firmneſs*.

10. Repentance or Slavery to the *infamous few* who were willing to accept the STAMP-ACT.

11. The *generous and public-ſpirited* CAROLINIANS, who choſe rather to ſhare the Fate of AMERICA, than accept a *partial Exemption*.

12. The Promoters of the late CONGRESS, and thoſe Members of it *only*, who ſupported the Intereſt of AMERICA.

13. May AMERICA never *ſlumber* when her RIGHTS are in Danger.

14 May the *noble Deſign* and *happy Effect* of the FOURTEENTH OF AUGUST *One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Sixty-five* never be forgotten.

TO BE SOLD,

At the prime Coſt and Charges,

TWENTY-eight Vols. of the Univerſal Hiſtory. With Rollin's ancient Hiſtory. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

N. B. The remaining Vols. of the Univerſal Hiſtory will be procured for the Purchaſer on the ſame Terms if deſired.

£.200 to be Let on good Security. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TUESDAY laſt arrived here Captain Fellows *in a Sloop from* Holland, *by whom we have a* Glaſgow *Print of* June 5*th, from which we have the following Articles of Intelligence, viz.*

LONDON, MAY 22.

SATURDAY diſpatches were received from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, and it is reported that univerſal joy prevailed in the colonies where the news of the repeal of the ſtamp act had reached.

They write from Paris that very great diſſatisfaction prevails there among the people, on account of the execution of General Lally, who was univerſally eſteemed to be a brave ſoldier, and an honeſt man, and is ſuppoſed to have fallen a victim to court intrigues, to ſcreen the faults of others.

It is ſaid, that Lord George Lenox is coming home from Paris, having been ſent for; and that the management of affairs in the abſence of an ambaſſador, will devolve on Mr. Hume.

It is now ſaid that the marriage portion of a great perſonage will be one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, on account of her being to be eſpouſed to a crowned head.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Northumberland, will ſucceed his Grace the Duke of Richmond as ambaſſador to the court of France.

Monday ſail'ed from Plymouth the pearl frigate, capt. Drummond, for Newfoundland; and the prince Edward, with troops on board, for Gibraltar.

MAY 25. The day after the execution of General Lally, the Parliament of Paris proceeded to decide on the charges brought againſt Mr. Fertard de Ganeville, late Quarter Maſter to the army in the Indies; Mr. Chapony, capt. in Lally's regiment, and Mr. de Pouly, ſome time provoſt in the ſame army, when the two firſt were ſentenced to be reprimanded on their knees, and pay a fine of 100 livres each to the king; the laſt received a ſharp rebuke from behind the bar, with an injunction to pay the ſum of three livres in bread to the priſoners of the Conciergere. John Migny, otherwiſe Choiſy, was condemned to be broke alive upon the wheel, in the place of the Creva, for the murder of a perſon named Pajol, and robbing him of his effects.

They write from Leghorn, that in a late aſſembly of the Corſicans in Paoli's intereſt, it was unanimouſly agreed to muſter every third male from 16 years upwards, in caſe neceſſity ſhould require their being ſummoned into the field for the ſervice of their country.

The Admiral Stevens packet, lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, has brought over a little horſe and mare for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; the former of which is no more than 30 inches high. The little mare is the greater curioſity, as ſhe is at this time very big with foal. Both the mare and horſe are at preſent in a park belonging to Lady Clive near Blackheath.

It is now confidently reported, that Mr. Wilkes has got a pardon and penſion, and that he will plead his pardon on Saturday next, the 30th current being the firſt day of term.

Some accounts, received in Holland from the Eaſt-Indies, inform, that Summor, with all his artillery, and great part of his treaſure, had fallen into the hands of Lord Clive, though by what means is not mentioned.

It is ſaid, Ad. Palliſer has received orders to direct the ſeveral captains under his command to ſuffer no French veſſels on any account to fiſh on the coaſts of the iſle of Cape Breton.

It is ſaid the French have begun their old practice at Newfoundland of running down ſuch Engliſh veſſels in the night as are too weak to reſiſt their violence. Some ſloops belonging to Marblehead and Boſton have been lately ſerved in this manner.

LONDON, May 25, and 29.

Friday in the afternoon his Grace the Duke of Richmond took poſſeſſion of his office as Secretary of State for the ſouthern department; the Right Hon. Mr. Conway being to act in the northern.

Orders are given for the northern department of the Secretary of State's office to be tranſferred to the ſouthern in Cleveland row, and the ſouthern to the northern at Whitehall.

Monday they had violent gales at Harwich, three ſhips were loſt, and every perſon periſhed.

A report prevails that the Earl of Marchmont will go Ambaſſador to the Court of France, in the room of the Duke of Richmond.

It is ſaid that both houſes of parliament will be prorogued on Tueſday next.

It is ſaid his Majeſty's ſhips Dolphin and Tamar have performed a voyage round the globe in a much ſhorter time than it was done before. They have undergone great hardſhips in this voyage; yet it is remarkable that the Dolphin buried but ſix men.—The Tamar loſt her rudder and put into Antigua.

General Lally who ſuffered lately, was born in France, his father was an Iriſh gentleman, commander of the Iriſh brigades in the French ſervice, and was very much reſpected by that court. The unfortunate Count had a captain's commiſſion made out for him as ſoon as he was born.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane has taken the oaths to qualify him for the place of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland, in the room of Lord Frederick Campbell, who reſigned.

It is ſaid ſeveral other changes in the adminiſtration will be declared next week, on the riſing of the parliament.

They write from Paris, that a parallel is drawn there between the fate of Admiral Byng and Lieut. General Lally; and in all converſation where thoſe two unhappy perſons are mentioned, the uſual obſervation is, that the reſpective Miniſters can tell beſt why they ſuffered.

It is confidently ſaid the late famous and unfortunate Count Lally died worth near two millions ſterl. which has been ſeiſed for the uſe of the government.

The execution of Count Lally has occaſioned a great diſcontent among the people in France, a great number of their nobility have retired from court ſince his unfortunate exit.

This morning a quantity of ammunition, and part of the troops deſtined for North-America, were embarked in the tranſports lying at Deptford, and fell down the river for Graveſend.

Amongſt other complaints ſent over againſt a certain Britiſh governor abroad, he has been accuſed of having diſſolved more General Aſſemblies in 3 years, than had ever been done by any of his Predeceſſors in ten.—We are credibly informed, that upwards of 230 veſſels are now building in the different colonies in America, intended chiefly for European freight and ſale.

On the 28th the Houſe of Lords took into conſideration the General Warrants Bill: proceed on Thurſday. Same day was read a ſecond time the bill for laying an additional duty on windows, which after a debate, was committed on a diviſion 57 againſt 16.

On Thurſday laſt Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his Majeſty's command) acquainted the H^ou^ſe of C. that, tho' his Majeſty's 4 ½ per cent. duty on cotton, appears to be an increaſing revenue, yet his Majeſty deſirous of contributing to the improvement of the manufactures of this Kingdom, is very willing to give up that revenue, and gives his conſent that the H^ou^ſe may do therein as they ſhall think fit. The H^ou^ſe then ordered, that it be an inſtruction to a committee of the whole H^ou^ſe that they have power to make proviſions in the ſaid bill for permitting the importation of Cotton wool from the Britiſh colonies in America, duty free. And reſolved, nem con. that an humble addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to return the moſt humble and grateful thanks of the Houſe for the freſh inſtance, which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to give of his great attention for the improvement of the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, by his moſt gracious conſent to give up his increaſing revenue of 4 1 half per cent. upon cotton, and that the Houſe might do therein as they ſhould think fit.

The Commons have paſſed the bill for opening a free Port in the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica, alſo the bill for laying an additional duty on ſpirits imported.

On the 29th the Canada Bills regiſtered, and allowed by the French, were ſold in Exchange Alley, London, from 73 to 74 per cent.

LONDON, May 30.

It is ſaid an extraordinary council will be held next week, in conſequence of ſome recent advices received from America.

Yeſterday the Hon. Lord How reſigned his place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

It is ſuppoſed that the above reſignation will be attended with many more changes, not only in that, but likewiſe in other departments of the ſtate, but it is not yet known who are to ſucceed.

It is reported, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will accompany the intended Queen of Denmk. to Copenhagen, as Lord High Admiral of England and hoiſt his ſtandard on board the new Victory, firſt rate man of war.

We are pretty ſtrongly aſſured that Mr. Wilkes, ſince his arrival in England, paid ſeveral viſits to a great man, before he went out of offices and that no ſmall diſpleaſure was taking thereat.

His Excellency the Earl of Hertford is talked of as ambaſſador to France, in the Duke of Richmond's room; and that his ſon in law, the Earl of Crogheda is to be appointed one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland.

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth will ſhortly be appointed Secretary of State for his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America.

Letters from Rome adviſe, that the Chevalier Charles Edward was preparing to leave that city; but it was not known where he propoſed to fix his retreat.

May 31. Mr. Wilkes did not plead his Pardon Yeſterday in the Court of King's Bench.

It is now ſaid, that a certain popular Gentleman, lately arrived from abroad, will be obliged to return again into Exile.

(a) (a) (a) Houſe Commo

See Page 166 pulling down the Stamp office &c. vide page 116. N.° Ca... vide pa. 365 367. vide the Circular Letter page 180 & vide where it took place — Index. ooo vide

NEWPORT, Auguſt 4.

ON Thurſday the Sloop Riſing Sun arrived here in 25 Days from New-Providence. Five Days after ſhe came out, ſcudding in a Gale of Wind, ſhe ſhipped a Sea, by which the Maſter, Capt. James Stevens, of this Town, was unfortunately carried overboard, and drowned. Two of the Seamen ſaved themſelves by holding to the Rails.

PORTSMOUTH Auguſt, 8.

Laſt Tueſday being fair Weather and very Hot we had a diſtinct View of the remarkable ECLIPSE of the SUN---At the Time of greateſt Obſervation, it appeared larger than is repreſented in the Almanack--- the Air was conſiderably darkned, ſo that ſome who did not know of the Eclipſe, were ſurprized---at the ſame Time the Heat ſenſibly abated, and a briſk N. W. Gale continued the remainder of the Day, which made it cool & pleaſant.

N. B. There is to be an Eclipſe of the Moon the 20th of this Month at One o'Clock in the Morning.

BOSTON, Auguſt 11, 1766.

Laſt Saturday DR. JOSEPH WARREN, one of the Phyſicians here, left the Town for Stafford, in Connecticut, in Order to examine the Waters that have been lately ſo much the Subject of Converſation, in Order to aſcertain their Qualities and Uſes---Such Examination (for which the DR. is well qualified) by proper Experiments, will enable him to determine in what Diſtempers they are proper or improper---by which Means all Perſons reſorting to the Spring will have an Opportunity to conſult him reſpecting their Diſtempers and the Uſe of the Waters---If the DR. meets with proper Encouragement at Stafford, perhaps it may induce him to ſtay ſome Time to promote ſo laudable a Deſign.------It is to be feared that theſe Waters may do Miſchief, unleſs ſome able Phyſician is on the Spot to give proper Advice.

Wedneſday laſt, was married Mr. JOSEPH GREENE, Son of the late THOMAS GREENE, Eſq; of this Town, Merchant, to the well-accompliſhed Miſs MARY GREENE, Daughter of Mr. BENJAMIN GREENE, alſo of this Town, Merchant.

We hear from Andover, that on Thankſgiving-Day laſt, ſome imprudent Perſons firing Cannon, in ramming down the Charge before one of the Guns was well ſpunged, the Cartridge took Fire, and drove the Rammer againſt one of them, tore his Arm, and ripp'd open his Belly, and hurt another that ſtood nigh; both are likely to do well.

Capt. Fellows informs us that a principal Merchant in Glaſgow informed him, juſt before he ſailed, that the Bill had paſſed the Houſe of Commons, reducing the Duty on Molaſſes to One Penny per Gallon; and that there was no doubt but it would paſs the Houſe of Lords.

The Granada Frigate, Capt. Whitwood, who arrived laſt Week at Newbury Port from Gibraltar, on the 14th July ſpoke the Peggy Sloop, John Tillock, Maſter, Latitude 31 30. Long. 66, 12. W. bound from Maryland to the River Miſſiſippi, with 25 French Refugees, all well on board.

Friday laſt arrived here the Garland Man of War from Rhode-Iſland.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN MEIN,

At the London Book-Store,

A Diſcourſe upon the Inſtitution of medical Schools in America; *On the Neceſſity and Advantages of ſeperate and regular Practice of Phyſic, Surgery and Pharmacy: The Neceſſity of a medical Education previous to medical Practice: A general View of the State of Phyſic in America; the Effects of ignorant and preſumptive Practice, &c.* With a Preface, containing among other Things, the Author's Apology for attempting to introduce the regular Mode of practiſing Phyſic in Philadelphia. By JOHN MORGAN, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, &c.

As to the Merits of this Performance, the Monthly Review ſpeaks highly in it's Commendation, and gives ſome Extracts from it to form "an Idea of the Zeal and Abilities of Dr. MORGAN, who if he ſucceeds in his Attempt to eſtabliſh proper Schools of Phyſic in Philadelphia, will doubtleſs deſerve the warmeſt Acknowledgments from his fellow Citizens, and will be remember'd by their Poſterity with Reverence and Gratitude." The Authors of the Critical Review are alſo full in it's Praiſes, and "hope the ſenſible Author will not be heard in vain, on a ſubject of ſo much public Benefit in America, where all the Branches of Phyſic, Surgery and Pharmacy are render'd imperfect, by joining them together in one perſon, as is at preſent almoſt univerſally purſued in America", and obſerve, "that ſuch an improper Union, is rather the Conſequence than the Cauſe of Ignorance in thoſe who profeſs them", they conclude it's Character by ſaying, "the Abilities with which Dr. Morgan has planned this Inſtitution, and the Ardour with which he has proſecuted it's Accompliſhment, merit the higheſt Applauſe of his Countrymen."

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King-Street, at One o'Clock,

23 Pipes *Madeira* WINE.—

Samples may be had at the Place of Sale, or of

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

☞ At the ſame Time and Place will alſo be Sold, a large Quantity of good Velvet Corks——and a valuable Chaiſe Horſe.

JUST PRINTED,

And to be Sold by JOHN MEIN, at the LONDON BOOK STORE, King-ſtreet, *Boſton*, and by ALEXANDER FORBES, next Door to the LYON & MORTAR, *Salem*.

A New Edition of Dr. WATT'S PSALMS & HYMNS, neatly printed on a fine Demy Paper, handſomely bound and gilt *Price Three Piſtareens bound together, and Two Piſtareens ſeparately.*—

N. B. They may likewiſe be had with the Tunes, and an Introduction to Singing.

Thoſe who buy a Quantity will be allowed a conſiderable Diſcount.—

The ſaid A. FORBES, *Salem*, has for Sale an elegant COLLECTION of BOOKS in different Arts and Sciences; all the new Novels & Plays—Little Books for Children, Williams, Knapp's and Arnold's Muſic Books, &c. &c. &c.

A ſmall Quantity of ſalted Ceil Skins, and a few Bags of the beſt Sort of Feathers, to be Sold cheap at Meſſ'rs *Bethune's* Store in King-Street. *Boſton, Auguſt* 9th. 1766

To be ſold by *Edmund Quincy*, at his Cellar near the Poſt Office, the beſt Refined CYDER, by the Barrel, or in Bottles.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Land lying at the northerly Part of *Boſton* on the Weſterly Side of Lynn-Street, nigh oppoſite Capt. *Hart's* Ship Yard; bounded Eaſterly on ſaid Lynn-Street, and Weſterly on Land belonging to the Eſtate of *John Walker* deceas'd Northerly on Land in Poſſeſſion of the Heirs of *Samuel Ives* deceas'd, and Southerly on *Day's* Lane or Alley ſo called, meaſuring 29 Feet in the Front on Lynn-Street, and 100 Feet in the Rear; together with a Piece of Wharff on the lower Side of ſaid Street, about 15 Feet Square: Said Lot of Land and Piece of Wharff, are Part of the Real Eſtate of *Thomas Vering* deceas'd, whereon he liv'd and is very commodiouſly ſituated for a Tradeſman of almoſt any Sort, being a corner Lot, and in a good Place near the public Ferry, and has a good Well in it, which affords the beſt of Water for Uſe. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Premiſſes, may apply to *Mercy Copeland*, Widow of *Ephraim Copeland*, deceas'd, who will ſell it very reaſonable, and give a good Title for the ſame.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Tenement, in good Repair, with good Accommodations, ſuitable for a ſmall Family, ſcituate at New Boſton: For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient Houſe in New-Boſton, ſcituate in Temple-Street, three Rooms on a Floor, the Land meaſuring 35 Feet Front, and 52 Feet deep a handſome Yard and Garden, and a Pump of good Water. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Wet Nurſe, with a good Breaſt of Milk would go into a Family to ſuckle: Inquire of the Printers.

RAN away from his Maſter *John Tappan* of *Newbury Port*, Cordwainer, an Apprentice Boy, named *Moſes Flanders*, about 17 Years of Age a ſhort thick ſet Fellow, freckled Face. Had on when he went away, a ſtript cotton and linnen Shirt, a Pair of Oznabrigs Trowſers, a pair grey Stockings, and carried with him, a light blue Coat, a linen Shirt, and a Pair of Leather Breeches. Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice, and bring him to his Maſter, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have *FOUR DOLLARS* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

JOHN TAPPAN.

N. B. All Perſons are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Apprentice, on Penalty of the Law in that Caſe provided.

Newbury Port, Auguſt 8, 1766.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe within a few Miles of *Boſton*, that can take a Child directly. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

RAN away from his Maſter *Richard Tappan* of *Newbury Port*, an Apprentice named *Simeon Gilman*, about 16 Years of Age tall of his Age, wears his *own* Hair, carried off with him a blue Serge Coat with white Metal Buttons, a light blue Broad Cloth Jacket, a thin ſtript Jacket, and a Pair light blue Serge Breeches, and ſundry other Things. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and will bring him to his ſaid Maſter, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have *SIX DOLLARS* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

RICHARD TAPPAN.

N. B. All Perſons are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Apprentice on Penalty of the Law in that Caſe provided.

Newbury Port, Auguſt 8, 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next, A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Serges, Camblets, Garlix, Iriſh Hollands, Cambricks, Checks, Lawns, Hankerchiefs, Caps, Men and Womens Hoſe, &c &c. A Quantity of Paints, viz red and white Lead, Spaniſh Brown, &c. Stone and Earthen Ware, ſundry Sorts of Jewellery, ſome Houſhold Furniture, viz Chairs, Tables, a red Harriteen Bed, &c warranted Silver Watches, &c. at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

P. S. A very good Chaiſe and Harneſs compleat, at private Sale.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

At the neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square; Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday Evenings;

3-4 & 7-8 Checks, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh Linnen. Diaper ſtriped Hollands, Bedtic Linnen Handkerchiefs, Screeds, Breeches Patterns of various Colours, Pluſhes, Thickſetts Silk Stay Laces, Knives and Forks, Buttons, Snuff Boxes, Stock Locks, Looking Glaſſes, Houſhold Furniture &c.

N. B. A Pink unwater'd Tabby at private Sale.

☞ Conſtant Attendance given at ſaid Room.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

A Green Harriteen Eaſy Chair, Caſe of Drawers, Tables, Deſks Feather Beds, Looking Glaſſes, Pictures, Copper Kettle Pots, a large Entry Lanthorn and other Furniture, Stone Delph and Glaſs Ware, ſeveral new warranted Watches, a Collection of Greek Latin French and Engliſh Books, and a great Variety of European Goods

---

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and next Thurſday Evening,

FEather Beds, Blankets, Rugs, good Silver Watches Broad Cloths, knit Patterns Checks Iriſh Linnens Garlix worſted, cotton and thread Stockings, Leather Breeches, Hair Pluſh, Silk Mitts, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cutlary Ware Looking Glaſſes, Small Arms, and ſundry other Articles.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Jencks from Rhode Iſland. Higgins Warner and Burroughs from Connecticut. Gorham from Philadelphia. Scott from Louiſburg. Jones from Newfoundland. Chapman from North Carolina. Samſon from St. Croix. Fellows & Hayman from Greenock.

CLEARED OUT.

Lewis, Andrews Batawin & Higgins for Connecticut. Taylor for Rhode Iſland. Parker & Gorham for Philadelphia. Froſt for New Providence.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Burroughs & Warner for Connecticut. Ford for Halifax. Wier for Quebec. Herſey for Newfoundland. Oaks for Louiſburg. Patten for Weſt Indies. Dean for Jamaica. Hall & Geneſie for London.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Seven Whites Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Six.

High Water at Boſton for this preſent Week,

Monday,	57 m after 3	Friday,	7 m after 7
Tueſday	38 m after 4	Saturday,	51 m after 7
Wedneſday,	27 m after 5	Lord's day,	50 m after 8
Thurſday,	14 m after 6	D's 1ſt Q.	13 Day 6 Morn.